

THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

P. S. BEATT, Correspondent.

NEW YORK OFFICE—140 Temple Court,

Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00

One year, with Sunday.....14.00

Six months, without Sunday.....6.00

Six months, with Sunday.....7.00

Three months, without Sunday.....3.00

Three months, with Sunday.....3.50

One month, without Sunday.....1.00

One month, with Sunday.....1.20

Per year.....\$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribers with any of our numerous agents, or

send subscriptions to

THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449

Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard

des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—O. T. Deering, northwest corner

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot

and Southern Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt

House.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody who will produce the

proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion

county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town,

city, township, county or State in the United

States or Territories, that General Harrison

ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for

any workman."

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions,

who will produce the proof that General

Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in

1877, that "it [Harrison] was in power he

would put men to work at the point of the bay-

onet, and if that would not do, he would shoot

them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

Oh, yes, the railroad vote seems to be

"solid"—solid in favor of Harrison and Mor-

ton.

That champion demagogue and wind-bag,

Gen. James B. Weaver, was handsomely dis-

figured in the House of Representatives yester-

day.

Indiana Democrats will come out for Cleve-

land next Saturday night—that is to say,

those of them who have not already come out

for Harrison.

This is to be another Harrison day. There

will be plenty of them during the campaign;

but the biggest Harrison day will be the 6th

of November next.

The "hollow glass workers" are holding a

national convention at Massillon, O. Now

listen to the free-trade organs about that it is

the pernicious duty on glass that makes them

hollow.

MISS MATILDA FLETCHER, a speaker of recog-

nized ability and much effectiveness, will

enter the campaign in behalf of the Republic-

an ticket. Miss Fletcher is well and favor-

ably known in Indiana.

FOUR hundred and twenty railroad men

signed the roster of a Harrison and Morton

Railroad Club last night. The Democrats

and demagogues are receiving vast accessions

of information from day to day.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES thinks

there is greater need of better postal facilities

than of reduced postage rates at this time.

This is undoubtedly a correct view of the

matter, but when Republicans have charge of

public affairs once more, after next March, the

old efficiency of the postal service will be re-

stored, and we will have one-cent postage, too.

So!

THERE are reasons—several hundred of

them, in fact—for believing that the ward in

which General Harrison resides will give him

a majority of votes in November. It isn't

worth while to inquire whether the former

Buffalo candidate will do any better this year

than in 1884 in that respect, for this year Mr.

Cleveland has no ward. He is a citizen of no

man's laud.

SENATOR QUAY, of Pennsylvania, was

chosen chairman of the Republican national

committee, and Mr. J. S. Fesset, of New

York, secretary. They will also be chairman

and secretary of the executive committee,

which is constituted of nine members, Cali-

fornia, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,

Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey and Ohio be-

ing the States represented. Mr. John C.

New is the Indiana member.

ONE year ago at this time vegetation in

this region was parched and brown, fruit dried

up on the trees, potato and cornfields gave no

promise, and the wall of the farmer was hard

in the land. Now the country is green and

fresh as in early June, vegetables and fruits

of the season are abundant, and the crop pros-

pects of the best. As for the farmer—well,

the farmer waits a little over the abundant

rains and the possible damage they may cause,

but that is only force of habit. Without his

little wall the agriculturist could not be happy.

CHICAGO, which has furnished several good

examples of late in the enforcement of law,

has just furnished another. Judge Hawes

yesterday sentenced the agent of a wealthy

street-railroad company to six months' im-

prisonment for attempting to bribe a juror,

and instructed the grand jury to investigate

the cases of the president and attorney of the

company for complicity in the same offense.

Singularly enough, he found legal support for

his ruling in the Anarchist case, and the law

under which the Haymarket murderers were

convicted was brought to bear on the con-

spirators against justice in the present case.

This is a righteous decision. Among all the

crimes against society there is none more

despicable than jury-bribing or subornation

of perjury, and in making an example of

these wealthy and influential rascals, Judge

Hawes has set a valuable and much-needed

precedent.

"The idea of anything cheap is repudiated by

your American laborer. He looks at the price

and luxury of the rich and works himself into a

fury to live the same way. . . . The

American laborer would do well to study the

policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy

as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS

SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made

and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true

that whenever the market price is so low that

the man or the woman who makes it cannot get

a fair living out of the making of it, it is too

low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE ONE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR OFFER.

The Journal would be obliged to all of its

exchanges if they would copy or notice the

one-thousand-dollar offers we make at the

head of our editorial columns. The reward

will be paid by the Journal, in cash, upon the

presentation of the proof by any man, woman

or child, from any place in the United States

or Territories. We should be pleased to have

the offer receive as wide publicity as possible.

As we have before said, the proof required

will be such only as our ordinarily prudent

business man would require in a transaction

involving a like amount of money.

"He [the American laborer] calls constantly

for higher wages, and does not see that his high

wages increase the cost of everything, lifting

everybody higher and higher above ground, to

fall further at the crash by and by."—INDIAN-

APOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made

and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true

that whenever the market price is so low that

the man or the woman who makes it cannot get

a fair living out of the making of it, it is too

low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE RESULTS OF FREE TRADE.

The Mills bill repeals the duty on wool,

placing that article on the free list. This, of

course, means the unlimited importation of

foreign wool and a speedy end of wool-growing

in the United States. There is one industry

killed. Foreign wool growers would then

have a monopoly of the American market,

with undisputed control, and could put the

price of wool up as high as they pleased.

American manufacturers, being then depend-

ent on foreign wool, would have to pay what-

ever price might be put upon it, which would

be much higher than present prices. Most of

the factories would soon close, and those that

tried to keep running would cut down wages

to offset the increased price of wool. Thus,

between the closing of most of the factories

and the reduction of wages in others, the

woolen manufacturing business would be

virtually destroyed. There would be another

industry killed. With wool growing and

woolen manufacturing destroyed, where

would be the compensating benefit? The

free-traders say it would be in the reduced

price of woolen goods to the masses of the

people. They say the wool-growing industry,

in which hundreds of thousands of farmers

are engaged, and woolen manufacturing,

with its hundreds of millions invested and

millions of annual products, are of no conse-

quence compared to the saving that would

come from the reduced price of woolen goods

under free trade. This is mere assumption.

There would be no reduction in the price of

woolen goods, or at least, no permanent

reduction. Woolen goods of all kinds are far

cheaper now than they ever were under free

trade, and most kinds are as cheap in this

country as they are in England. A good

ready-made suit of clothes can be bought in

this city to-day cheaper than in England. If

it were any cheaper it would mean that some

poor devil of a tailor or poor seamstress had

stitched their life into it. As General Harrison

said:

"I cannot find myself in full sympathy

with this demand for cheaper costs, which

seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper

man and woman under the coat. I believe it

is true to-day that we have many things in

this country that are too cheap, because

whenever it is proved that the man or woman

who produces any article cannot get a decent

living out of it, then it is too cheap."

But, we repeat, there would be no per-

manent reduction in the price of woolen goods

under free trade. There might be a reduction

at first, until American competition with

foreign cheap labor was destroyed, and then,

having a monopoly of the market, the foreign

manufacturer would fix his own price and the

people would have to pay it. There would be

but one alternative and basis of competition

for the American manufacturer, viz.: a reduc-

tion of wages to the foreign scale. American

wool growing having ceased, the American

manufacturer would have to pay the foreign

producer his own prices, which would neces-

sarily be more than the English manufacturer

would have to pay. Being at this disadvan-

tage in the price of raw material, the Ameri-

can manufacturer's only resort would be the

reduction of wages. A few might continue

to run by paying European wages, but more

likely all would close. At all events, the for-

eign manufacturer would have practically a

monopoly of the market and could fix his own

price. Thus, as a net result of the repeal of

the duty on wool, we should have a total

destruction of the sheep-growing industry, a

nearly total destruction of woolen manu-

factures, a reduction of wages in the few

surviving factories to the European standard,

a complete surrender of the American market

to the control of foreign manufacturers, and

a probable increase in the price of all woolen

goods, to consumers. This would be paying

rather dear for another four years of Grover

Cleveland; but think of applying the same

process to all other American industries.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of

beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee

to a miner or mechanic. The

American laborer would do well to study the

policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy

as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS

SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made

and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true

that whenever the market price is so low that

the man or the woman who makes it cannot get

a fair living out of the making of it, it is too

low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

MR. L. R. WRIGHT, formerly of this city,

has written a letter to a relative here, from

Greenville, Tex., in which he speaks of the

joy with which he received the news of the